

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



B. A. Lake

14

INDEXED. INDEXED.

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue

Fine Fruits and Ornamental Trees

Vines, Shrubby, Roses and Bulbs



The
Westminster Nursery
J. E. STONER, PROPRIETOR
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND



Table of Contents

	Pages
Apples	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Apricots	18
Asparagus	20
Bulbs	26
Blackberries	19
Climbing Roses	28
Climbing Shrubs	26
Crab Apples	9
Currants	18
Cherries	16
Deciduous Shrubs	24, 25, 26
Deciduous Trees	21
Evergreens	23
Fruit Department	5
Gooseberries	18
Grapes	19
Hardy Perpetuals	27
Hardy Tea Roses	27, 28
Miscellaneous	28
Mulberries	18
Nut Trees	22
Ornamental Department	21
Privet	22
Peaches	10-13
Plums	17
Pears	14, 15
Quinces	18
Rhubarb	20
Raspberries	19
Roses	27
Strawberries	20
Seedlings	22
Weeping Trees	23
Price List	29, 30, 31



Introductory

We have a few facts to tell you, backed up by our millions of choice, healthy, vigorous, well grown and graded Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum trees; also Berry Plants, California Privets, Yellow Locust and Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings, Asparagus Plants, etc.

Our stock has made a fine growth. You can't get better anywhere at any price. The best is the cheapest, is the verdict of old, experienced orchardists. Profit by facts established by others. We ship direct to you. We are the lowest priced nursery on earth for sterling quality. We attach entomologists' certificate to all shipments.

We have to offer planters of Peach trees one of the largest and most promising lots of Peach trees ever grown and every tree budded on seedlings grown from Kansas and North Carolina natural seeds. No root gall, no breaking off at surface of ground. Not apt to take Yellows.

Place your orders now. Make sure of your trees. Name kinds, grade and number wanted. We will reserve the trees until you want them shipped. This past season hundreds of planters failed to get supplied because they waited too late before placing their orders. With the increased demand for Peach trees and the limited supply in the South, we advise you to order soon, as prices will surely advance.

Write your name and address plainly—Always give shipping directions, whether by freight or express, and name freight or express office. If directions are not given we will use our own judgment.

If Frozen When Received—Bury the package unopened in well-drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

If They Should Appear Dry or Shriveled When Received, through delay in transit or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water or bury the roots in the ground in an inclined position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water; let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

Our Guarantee—While we exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready on proper proof, to replace anything sent by us that proves untrue to label free of charge, it is understood and agreed between purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees that may prove untrue.

Time of Shipment—To the Fall trade, we will commence to ship trees as soon as the leaves are off and the wood ripe on plants, about the 1st of October, and continue as long as the weather is mild. For the Spring trade, in most seasons, we can fill orders as early as February for the South, as late as May for the Northern customers. Always name date when you want stock shipped, but have it reach you before you need it. We endeavor to handle your stock in the best manner, pack it up nicely and give you good count.

When Best to Order—Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it.

How Best to Remit—Remit by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, or Postoffice Order on Westminster Postoffice, Registered Letter, or Stamps for the fractional part of a dollar. Payments invariably in advance.

Special Low Express Rate—By special arrangements we are able to send plants by express to any part of the country at 20 per cent less than merchandise rate over each company. We interest ourselves in giving our customers a low express rate.

WESTMINSTER NURSERIES, WESTMINSTER, MD.

SPRAYERS AND SPRAYING SOLUTIONS

We sell Sprayers and instruct kind of sprayers and teach you how and when to spray. We offer Lime-Sulphur Solution, Arsenate of Lead, Soluble Oil, etc., at low prices.

You Should Have a Nurseryman—In exactly the same sense that you have a family doctor, a lawyer, a grocer—one in whom you can with confidence rely. I want to be your nurseryman. I require no contract, no stipulation, no fee.

PLANT AN ORCHARD

Buy trees on the Whole Root System. Buy trees clean, healthy and true to name. Buy trees that are fumigated. Buy trees direct from the grower.

J. E. STONER

Sole Proprietor of The Westminster Nurseries



One of our large blocks of one-year budded Apple.
Photographed in July. Note excellent stand and growth.

Number of Trees to An Acre

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	345
25 feet apart each way.....	70	8 feet apart each way.....	684
20 feet apart each way.....	110	6 feet apart each way.....	1,210
18 feet apart each way.....	135	5 feet apart each way.....	1,742
15 feet apart each way.....	205	4 feet apart each way.....	2,723
11 feet apart each way.....	300	3 feet apart each way.....	4,840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre, 43,560, will give the number of trees in an acre.

Distance for Planting

Standard Apples	30 feet each way
Standard pears and strong growing cherries.....	20 feet each way
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines.....	14 to 18 feet each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet each way
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	18 to 24 inches by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
*Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.
Raspberries.....	row 4 to 6 feet apart, 2 to 3 feet in rows.

No Charges made for Package and Delivery at R. R. Company when prices are made at catalogue prices. Where special prices are made cost of boxing and baling will be added to the cost. We endeavor to look after the interests of our customers and have plants and trees packed as light as is consistent with their safe transportation.

Fruit Department



Packing Apples in Barrels.

Apples

The Apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the whole year. By making careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful, and many physicians say that if a person would eat an apple a day, they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The apple, if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre.

Plant Apple trees about 18x18 or 15x30 feet. If planted 15x30 feet, with rows running north and south, the trees will protect each other in the row and the strip of land between the rows makes room for planting potatoes, beans, strawberries or something of that sort, and the cultivation which the crop receives is very beneficial to the orchard. Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries or Rhubarb can be planted between the trees in the row and are benefited by the partial shade.

When planting Apple trees, cut off about two-thirds of the previous year's growth to balance the loss of roots.



Block of coming two-year Apple, containing over 100,000 trees.
Note Excellent Growth.

Apple of Commerce—Medium to large, roundish; mild flavor, sprinkled with light splashes of red. A good keeper.

Aiken Red—Medium to large, roundish, somewhat irregular in shape and slightly ribbed skin, blushed and striped with dark red on yellow, small white dots, flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy. A very good dessert apple and a good keeper.

Baldwin—Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. The great commercial late winter keeper of the Eastern states. Tree a vigorous, open grower, upright in tendency and very productive where hardy. Fruit large, rounded, deep red; flesh rich, crisp and juicy.

Ben Davis—Origin, Kentucky. Season January to April. Vies with Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections. Quality not so good, but a better bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy in the central states. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality.

Bismarck—Introduced from New Zealand. Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; flesh yellow, tender, juicy; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific; bears early. Season November to February. New.

Black Ben Davis—One of the handsomest of all apples, large, solid dark red, flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy. Quality excellent. Its high color and appearance make it a valuable apple for fancy trade. Very hardy.

Delicious—Fine quality and flavor; red or striped red, shading to green at blossom end.

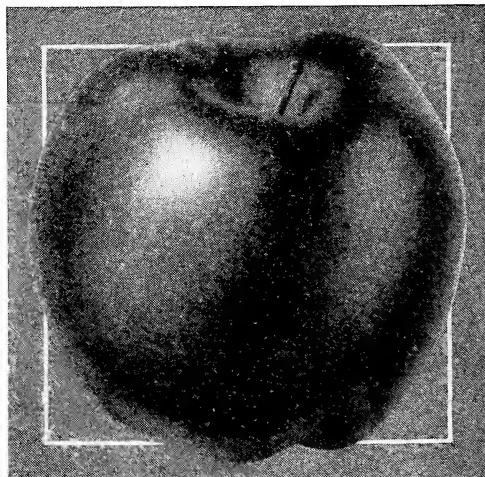
Duchess of Oldenburg—Medium, rather large, roundish, a little flattened at the ends; light red in broad stripes and splashes on yellow ground; flesh yellow sub-acid, good for

cooking; early autumn, very hardy. One of the most valuable sorts for the West.

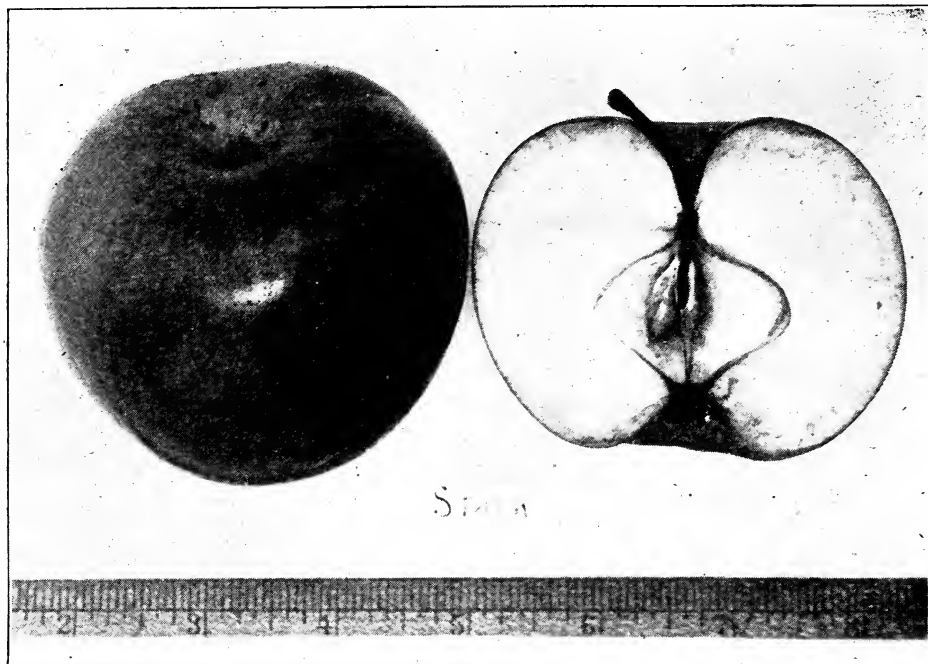
Early Harvest—Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate; bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white and flavor rather acid; ripens early and continues for about three weeks afterwards; productive.

Early Ripe—Size medium, roundish-oblate yellow.

Fallawater—(Fornwalder, Tulpehocken).—Very large, globular, yellowish-green, dull-red cheek. Juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.



Delicious.



✓ **Gano**—Originated in Missouri. Similar, but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. Tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red, without stripes or blotches and large and even in size. Season February to March.

✓ **Golden Sweet**—Large, yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Spreading, irregular and productive. August and September.

✓ **Gravenstein**—Rather large, roundish, slightly oblate, obtusely and obscurely ribbed, surface a little wavy; striped and splashed with bright red on a yellow ground; flesh tender, juicy, very rich, sub-acid or rather acid, high flavored. Mid-autumn, produc-

tive, handsome and excellent. Fine in all localities.

✓ **Grimes Golden**—Medium, skin rich, golden yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma; tree a good grower and early bearer; a very popular sort.

✓ **Jonathan**—Medium size, of a deep red color; flesh very tender, juicy and rich, a very productive apple, one of the best varieties for the table, cooking or market. A very popular variety through the West.

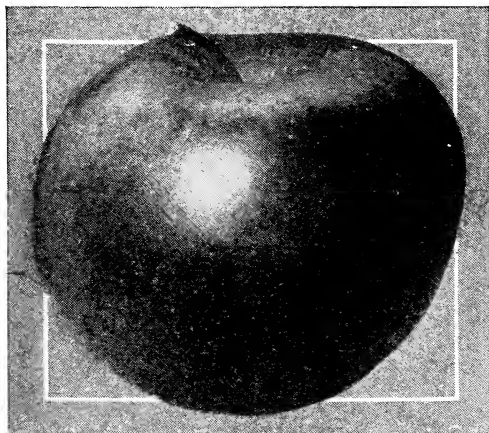
✓ **King (Tompkins County)**—Large, handsome, striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best sorts.

✓ **King David**—Medium size early winter apple of the Jonathan type. It is uniform-shaped apple, tapering toward the blossom end; dark red, showing almost a purplish black on the sunny side of highly colored specimens. The flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp, juicy and good quality, a good shipper. The tree is hardy, vigorous grower.

✓ **Maiden's Blush**—Large, flat; pale yellow, with a red cheek; beautiful, tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. An erect grower and a good bearer. Valuable for market. September and October.

✓ **Mammoth Black Twig**—One of the most profitable and valuable on the market; resembles the Winesap, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger.

✓ **McIntosh Red**—A Canadian apple; keeps long, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Fruit tender, juicy, sub-acid. Quick and spreading grower; long-lived; bears big crops. It is extra-good for all the higher and colder sections of this country. Trees bear in three and four years and make fine fillers.



Rome Beauty.



✓ **Monocacy**—Origin, Frederick county, Maryland, January to May. A great keeper. Annual bearer, fruits young, good grower, very prolific, fruit large, Harrison striped with red quality unexcelled, rich and juicy.

✓ **Opalescent**—Large size, color light, shading to a very dark crimson, flesh yellowish, tender and juicy and good. Susceptible of a very high polish, reflecting objects like a mirror.

✓ **Paradise Winter Sweet**—Fruit rather large; color dull green when picked; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and very good. Productive and extremely satisfactory for either home or market. November and February.

✓ **Pewaukee**—Medium to large, roundish, yellow and red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Esteemed especially for cold climates on account of its hardiness. January to May.

Rambo—Size medium, oblate form, smooth, streaked and marbled with dull yellowish ground; dots large, whitish, flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid, fine flavored, often excellent.

Red Astrachan—Free growth; large, roundish, deep crimson; juicy, rather acid; good; very hardy; highly esteemed on account of its very fine appearance, earliness and hardiness. Ripening August.

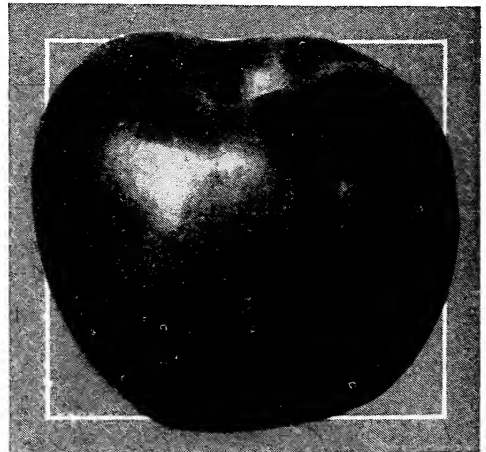
Rome Beauty—Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine-grained, juice of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety.

✓ **Senator**—Medium size, color red on greenish-yellow ground, with gray dots, flesh yellowish-white stained with pink, crisp, rich and sub-acid, a good market apple and an excellent keeper.

✓ **Smoke House**—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and fine-flavored. Especially esteemed in Pennsylvania. October to November.

✓ **Stark**—Esteemed as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish, skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sparkled with brown spots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

✓ **Stayman's Winesap**—Is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. Has large size, bright color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. Tree is a vigorous grower and like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. November to February.

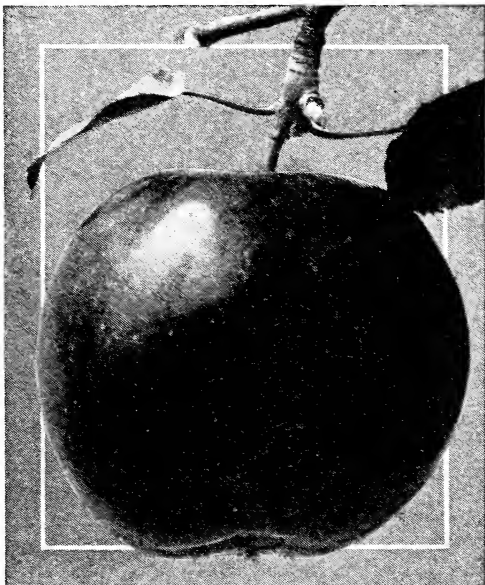


Stayman's Winesap.



Williams' Early Red.

- ✓ ***Wealthy**—Large, red, sub-acid, productive. Excellent for filler, young, bears fall.
- ✓ **Williams' Early Red**—Summer. Medium-sized; dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; sub-acid. Ranks above all but one or two of this class. Fine in Delaware and south. Use it—it is a money-maker where you can ship to markets in hampers without delay.
- ✓ **Winter Banana**—Fine vigorous grower, large healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden-yellow, usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best of dessert apples. Valuable market variety in some sections. Originated in Indiana.
- ✓ **Yellow Transparent**—Medium size, roundish, slightly conical; pale yellow when fully mature; tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; good. August.
- ✓ **York Imperial**—Tree moderate grower and productive; fruit large, lop-sided; surface smooth; color mixed, bright red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish, tender and juicy; flavor mild, sub-acid; quality very good. Season November till spring.



Hyslop Crab.

Crab Apples

- ✓ **General Grant**—Quality excellent; tree is an erect and vigorous grower, and bears fruit in dense clusters.
- ✓ **Hyslop**—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple. Deep crimson; very popular on account of its size, beauty and hardiness; tree vigorous.
- ✓ **Martha**—Resembles the Transcendent, but is larger; handsome, showy fruit; bears enormously.
- ✓ **Transcendent**—Origin, Russia. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.
- ✓ **Winesap**—Large, roundish, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. A good bearer; succeeds well in the West. December to May.
- ✓ **Whitney**—Large, glossy green, splashed with crimson; flesh firm, juicy; flavor very pleasant; tree a good bearer and very hardy; ripens last of August.



Section of one of our blocks of one-year budded Peach, containing a half million trees. Photographed in July. Note magnificent growth.

Select Peaches

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture: 1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2d. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3d. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full, and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut clean out.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

No matter where you buy Peach trees, you cannot get better ones than you will get here. We wish every customer or interested person would come to the nursery and see our clean, healthy, beautiful blocks—sometimes over one million in one field. If you can come, we will show you all the trees we have, and you can have your pick, either to be shipped at once, or dug and heeled in here till time to ship. The varieties described are the cream of all known kinds of the East. You will make no mistake if you plant them. For the highest elevations in the Alleghanies, plant the later-ripening sorts to the exclusion of those that ripen earlier, and for those sections that are nearly sea-level, plant only the earliest-ripening kinds.

We wish every man who is planting a Peach orchard of any size would come and see our orchards. We could explain many things that ought to be taken into consideration by every man who plants. The influence of the facts brought out in such a visit may very materially affect the success of the very best trees we can supply. It's these fine points that count. A half week spent digging up facts usually is worth four weeks of plugging ahead without study.

Note.—In planting Peaches, it is of the highest importance to cut back the trees severely. The stem should be reduced about one-third and the side branches cut back to one bud. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push more vigorously. Most failures in newly planted orchards may be ascribed to a non-observance of these directions.



View of several hundred thousand Peach Seedlings. Block of budded Peach Trees in background.

✓ **Belle of Georgia**—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

✓ **Bileu's Late October**—Large; white. Free.

✓ **Bonanza**—Very large and white, sometimes slightly blushed, firm, fine grained and desirable. In maturing, it is the latest sort we propagate.

✓ **Capt. Ede**—Originated in Southern Illinois, and among the leading fruit growers considered one of the best orchard peaches. Ripens with Crawford's Early. Freestone; very hardy; yellow, with carmine cheek.

✓ **Carman**—A new, hardy, rot-proof peach. Large, round, pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

✓ **Chair's Choice**—Bearing at four years of age four or five bushels of fruit; large size, firm, yellow; very handsome and of good quality. Ripens between Crawford's Late and Smock.

Champion (Free)—Large, round, quite regular; yellowish white, mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit. One of the best sorts.

Crawford's Late (Free)—Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks; flesh yellow with red at pit, melting, vinous and very good. Late September.

Elberta (Free)—The great market peach of the Southwest; it is perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all-around peach; color lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy, tree vigorous; a good shipping peach.

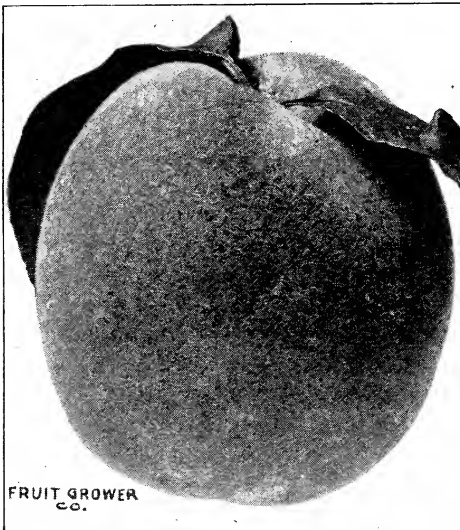
Fitzgerald (Free)—An improved Crawford; fully equal to it in size and quality and color; tree bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow and splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality; early September.



Six-basket Peach pack.



Section of one of our Apple Orchards, showing Peach Trees as fillers, two years after planting. Potatoes used as mulch crop.



FRUIT GROWER
CO.

Greensboro.

✓ **Greensboro**—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early peaches. Of good quality, juicy, a freestone, but adheres slightly; ripens perfectly to the seed and with the Alexander, which makes it of great value as a market peach.

✓ **Heath Cling (Cling)**—Very large, and creamy white, with delicate red blush; flesh white, sprightly red at the pit; tender, juicy and sweet. A valuable sort for canning. Early September.

✓ ***Hiley (Early Belle) (F)**—One of the finest shippers among early sorts and a long keeper. Large, white and highly colored on sun-exposed side—one of the real good things in peaches and should be planted extensively. Commercially it is proving one of the most profitable. June 25 to July 4.

✓ **Iron Mountain (Free)**—Very large, white, with a bright red cheek; end of September, a valuable market peach.

✓ **Mayflower**—Earliest variety known. One of the leading sellers in the southern states. Strong bearer. June 25 to July 4.

✓ **Matthew's Beauty**—Golden yellow; good flavor. (Free.). Good bearer, fine market sort, August 20.

✓ **Ford's Late White**—(Free). very productive, white. September 20.

✓ **Fox Seedling**—Middle of September. Large, white, with whole side red; melting, sweet, high quality, and high flavor. Good for home use, market and canning. Trees bear very regularly. Free.

✓ **Gerry's Hold-On (Free)**—Large, yellow and red, bright yellow flesh, valuable for market September 10.

✓ **Globe**—A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson towards the pit or stone; quality good, very rich and luscious. September and October.

✓ **Golden Drop**—Large, golden yellow, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and very good. Tree very hardy, productive. Ripens between Hill's Chili and Smock.

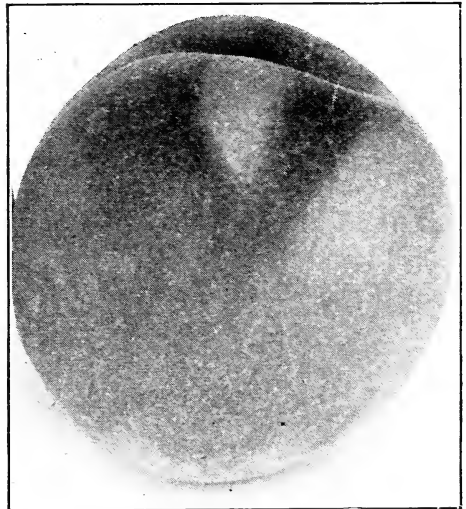


Basket of Peaches.

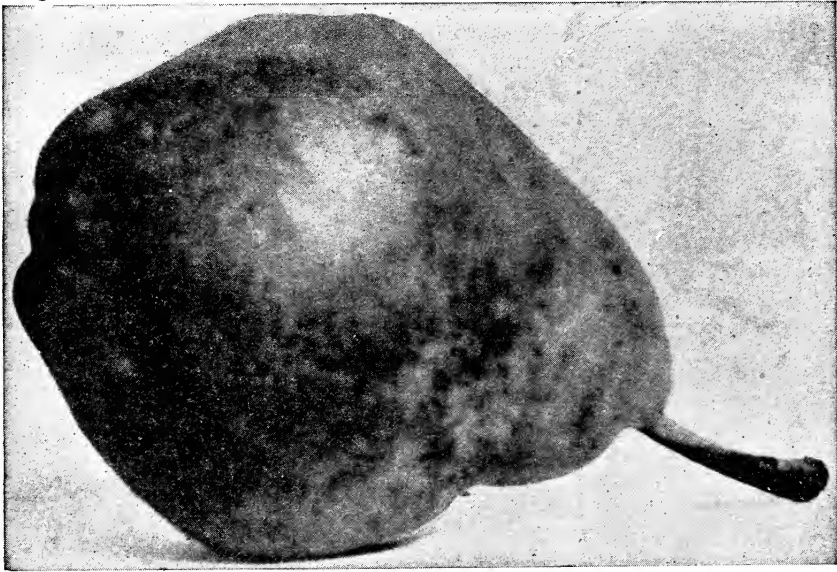


View of Peach Orchard.

- ✓ **McAllister**—Immense size; yellow. Free. Immense bearer and valuable for market. September 10 to 15.
- ✓ **Mountain Rose (Free)**—Large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; one of the best. August.
- ✓ **Niagara**—Originated in Western New York, where it has been well tested. Said to be equal to Elberta and Crawford in size, color and quality. Trees are strong growers and bear heavy crops of uniformly large fruit. It has not shown any tendency to blight or "yellows" and the fruit is sound and perfect. September 10th.
- ✓ **Old Mixon (Free)**—Large; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good. One of the best. First to the middle of September.
- ✓ **Picquet's Late**—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September. This variety seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit; one of the most profitable late yellow peaches South and West.
- ✓ **Ray**—This Peach ripens here from the 10th to the 25th of August. Fruit white, with a good-sized and most attractive red blush of delicate shade. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone; firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious.
- ✓ **Reeves' Favorite**—Large, roundish; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, melting with vinous flavor. A good, hardy variety. September 12th.
- ✓ **Salway (Free)**—Large, roundish, deep yellow with rich red cheek; flesh yellow, firm juicy and sugary; a late market sort.
- ✓ **Shipley Late Red**—September 10th. Free. Large, yellow, with red, good shipper. September 10.
- ✓ **Slappey**—Very hardy; handsome, yellow fruit; free of rot, and keeps splendidly; excellent flavor. Free. This is the largest and finest extra-early yellow.
- ✓ **Steven's Rareripe**—Very productive and of high color; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three weeks.
- ✓ **Smock Beers**—Fruit large, oval, orange-yellow, mottled with red; a good market sort. September 31st.
- ✓ **Stump (Free)**—Medium large, roundish oval; creamy white, with bright red cheek and abundant bloom; flesh white, very good.
- ✓ **Stump (Free)**—Medium to large, roundish oval, creamy white, with bright red cheek and abundant bloom; flesh white, very good. September 28th.
- ✓ **Wheatland (Free)**—Large to a very roundish, golden yellow shaded on the cheek with dark red and crimson; flesh yellow, red at the pit; firm, juicy and sweet; quality good. Widely grown in Colorado and Utah.
- ✓ **Wilkins' Cling (Cling)**—Large, bluish and white; firm. September 20th.
- ✓ **Willett**—Large; yellow-red; rich flavor. Free. September 10.
- ✓ **Yellow St. John (Free)**—Ripens about one week earlier than Early Crawford; yellow, with deep red cheek, juicy, sweet and highly flavored. July 25th.



Elberta.



Bartlett.

Pears

Pear growing can be made just as profitable as apple growing in most localities in the East. Pear trees will thrive in situations where apple trees will not, because they will stand lack of moisture and too much moisture better than any other fruit. Most varieties are hardy, and the blossoms will stand frosts well. Our Eastern farmers ought to get the correct idea about Pears—that they are a standard money-making fruit.

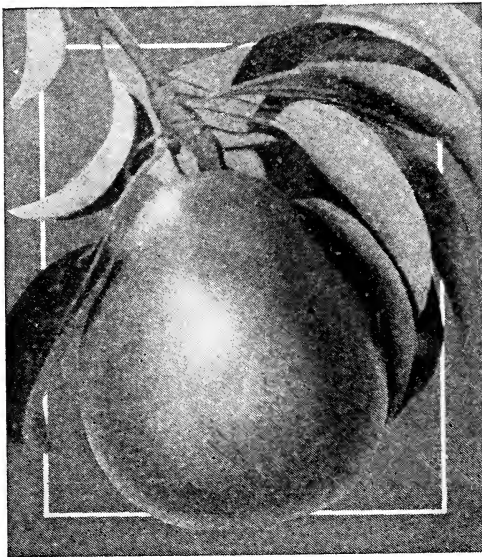
Out in the Northwestern States—Montana, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia—they are growing what they call “Come-East Pears,” for which they get \$3, \$4 and \$5 a bushel box. The color of the fruit is high, and the quality is good—but the color, texture and flavor are not a whit better than of Pears grown in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and many other Eastern states. Our farms could be growing Pears that would bring the same prices, if proper attention were given to producing fine fruit, and then enough care were given to grading and packing it so that consumers would get it in as good shape as it left the orchard.

A commercial Pear orchard of five acres will require only a moderate amount of work every year to keep it in the best condition. For this work there will be a handsome income if proper methods are used. You can prove this in our own orchard, or see it now in the orchards of a good many live growers in the Eastern states. The trouble is that the majority of men doubt that Pears pay, and do not find out the facts. It does not seem to us that this is good policy—while the other fellows are getting the money.

Plant permanent, standard Pear trees 20, 25 or 30 feet apart, depending on the location and the soil. Warm, loamy soil will grow bigger trees than thin soil, while

lower elevations will also produce big trees. Some of the varieties grow bigger than others, but this is not so marked in Pears as with apples and peaches. By all means use fillers between Pear trees. You can fill the orchard so that there is not more than 12 feet between the trees, and it is a good thing to do if you will give good cultivation, especially with dwarfs. In case you do not care to use dwarfs, 15 feet is close enough to plant standard fillers of early-bearing sorts.

Any kind of Pears that bear young make good fillers between apple trees. The dwarf stock has advantages, of course. One point is that Pear and Apple trees are more nearly the same in their requirements than apple and peach. Against this you must wait about one year more to get your first crop with Pears than with peaches. The Pears are the easier to market, but command a little less money to the acre than peaches. If you want Pears for home use, select several kinds that will ripen from earliest to latest, and put them in rich soil. Were we planting Pears about our home, we would choose dwarf trees, because we would be right there to give them the attention needed.



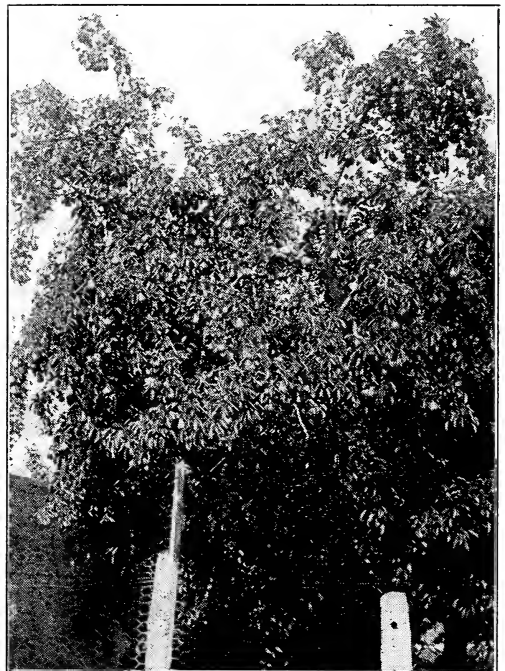
Duchess d'Angouleme.

✓ **Lawrence**—Medium to large, lemon-yellow, with small brown dots; flesh white and juicy and melting, and of good quality; one of the best winter pears known.

✓ **Seckel**—Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

✓ **Sheldon**—Large, yellow or greenish-russet with fine red cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting and crisp, highly perfumed; tree vigorous and productive. October.

✓ **Wilder**—Size medium; greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek and numerous dots; flesh white, fine grained, melting, excellent; about three weeks earlier than the Bartlett.



One of Our Bartlett Pear Trees.
Loaded with choice fruit, the results of spraying.

✓ **Bartlett**—Large size, with a beautiful blush next the tongue; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored, bears early and abundantly. Tree vigorous and very popular.

✓ **Clapp's Favorite**—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun; covered with small specks; flesh melting and rich. Tree vigorous and good grower. Should be gathered early.

✓ **Duchess d'Angouleme**—Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer, buttery, melting and sweet. October and November.

✓ **Flemish Beauty**—Tree generally preferred as a standard; fruit large, skin a little rough, pale yellow, mostly covered with patches of russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side; flesh yellowish-white; juicy and rich. One of the best. September.

✓ **Kieffer**—This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights. Should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.



Large Montmorency.

Cherries

The Cherry succeeds well on dry soils, and is susceptible of being trained in any form that taste or circumstances may require.

For orchards where there is ample room for large trees, and in climates where it is not subject to the bursting of the bark, standards with four or five feet of clean trunk are preferable.

For dooryards, where shade and ornament are taken into account, standards of the free-growing sorts, with erect habit and large foliage, are the most suitable.

Sour

✓ **Windsor**—Very vigorous growth; large, liver-colored; very firm; very good; a very valuable variety; hardy. Ripens end of July.

✓ **White Oxheart**—Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin yellowish white, marbled with red; flesh firm, half tender, rich and delicious. Moderate bearer; season medium.

✓ **Early Richmond**—An early, red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. A free grower; hardy, heathy and very productive.

✓ **Dyehouse**—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke, wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. Free. May-June.

✓ **Late Duke**—Large, heart-shaped, dark, handsome red when fully ripe; flesh light colored, sub-acid; flavor good; one of the latest.

✓ **Montmorency Large**—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later.

✓ **Olivet**—Fruit large, globular, a shiny red sort; ripens early in June and retains its excellence longer than most others.

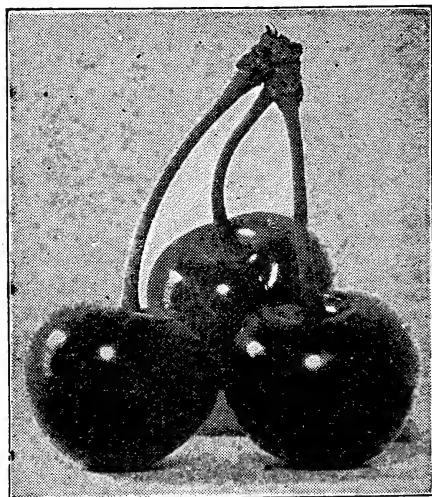
Sweet

✓ **Black Tartarian**—Very large, bright purplish black, half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive; free. Ripens first to middle of July.

✓ **Governor Wood**—Clear, light red, tender and delicious. Hangs well on the tree. End of June.

✓ **Ida**—Originated in Pennsylvania, and there well tested and grown extensively; ripening with the May Duke, the tree is equally as hardy. The hardest sweet cherry known. Quality excellent.

✓ **Napoleon**—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; very firm, juicy and sweet. Bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

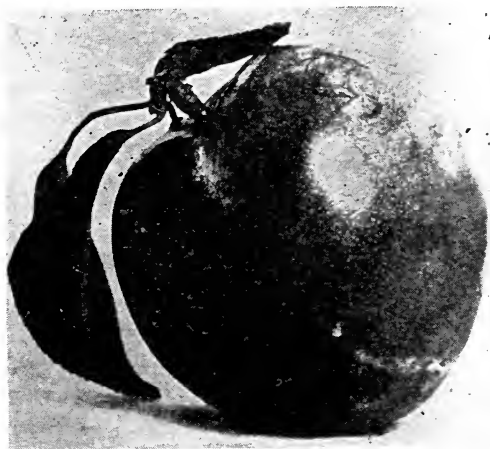


Early Richmond.

✓ **Yellow Spanish**—Vigorous growth, large; pale yellow, with red cheeks; firm, juicy and delicious; very good. Ripens end of June.

Plums

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong clay soil, where it grows most thriftily, and suffers less from curculio and black knot. As is the case in all other fruits, it is greatly benefited by thorough cultivation. Some varieties, especially the native Plums, are hardy and can stand the climate of the extreme North. Plums should be sufficiently pruned to prevent straggling growth, and to prevent the head from being too crowded. They should be thoroughly cultivated and not allowed to stand in grass.



Japan Plum.

✓ **Red June**—Medium to large; deep red, with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon-yellow, juicy and of fine quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens July and August.

✓ **Satsuma (Japanese)**—The tree looks much like the Wild Goose, and is quite hardy. Fruit is a pleasant flavor; flesh is red and pit remarkably small.

✓ **Shropshire Damson**—One of the best for preserving; flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

✓ **Wickson**—Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum; tree upright but in some localities a shy bearer.



Burbank Plum.

✓ **Abundance**—One of the best Japan plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry red, with distinct bloom and highly flavored; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender and excellent quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

✓ **Bradshaw**—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

✓ **Burbank**—Large, globular, cherry-red, mottled with yellow color; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, sweet; semi-cling. One of the best. July 1st to 10th.

✓ **Climax**—This is well named, the "King of Plums," as its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance place it in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit heart-shaped; deep, dark red, flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive.

✓ **German Prune**—Medium oval, purplish-blue; rich, juicy and of high flavor; tree vigorous and very productive.

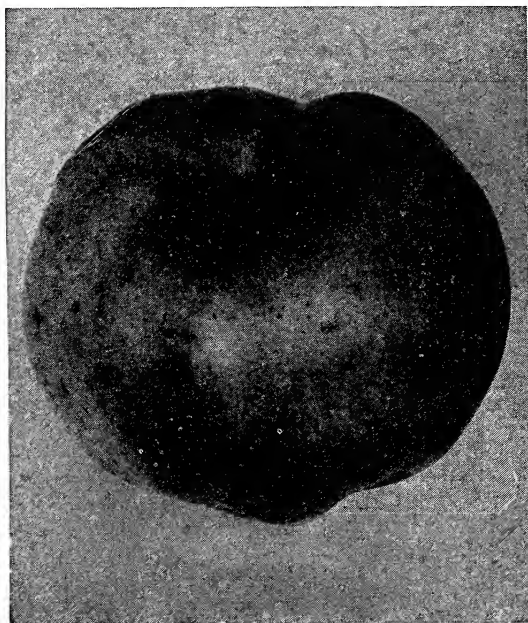
✓ **Lombard**—Medium, round, oval, violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

✓ **Moore's Arctic**—Grows in large clusters, large dark purple; flesh very fine; splendid for preserving and dessert; tree vigorous and prolific; fruit is a long keeper.

Branch from Burbank Plum tree, showing heavy set of fruit uninjured by extreme frost and freezing weather of April and May, 1913. Scientific spraying aided in securing this crop.

Quinces

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish, with a short neck; bright golden yellow; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated. October.



Champion Quince.

Bourgeat—Very large, smooth, golden yellow, tender and is a good keeper; very productive and healthy.

Champion—Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly. One of the most valuable sorts. Color greenish-yellow.

Meech's Prolific—A valuable quince, remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productiveness. The fruit is of good size and form and bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious and tender.

Apricots

Acme—A new and fine variety; tree stout, healthy and hardy, with handsome foliage. Fruit large and sweet; rich, yellow with red cheeks. July.

Early Golden—Small, roundish-oval; color pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of the best quality; hardy and productive. Freestone.

Mulberries

Downing's Everbearing—A beautiful tree for the lawn; bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks; berries are about one and one-half inches long; color blue-black.

Hick's Everbearing—Medium, very sweet and good; tree vigorous and profuse bearer. Season extends over three months.

New American—Equal to Downing in all respects and much hardier tree. Vigorous grower and very productive; ripe from middle of June until September. Color black.

Currants

Cherry—Large, red; bunches short; plant vigorous and productive.

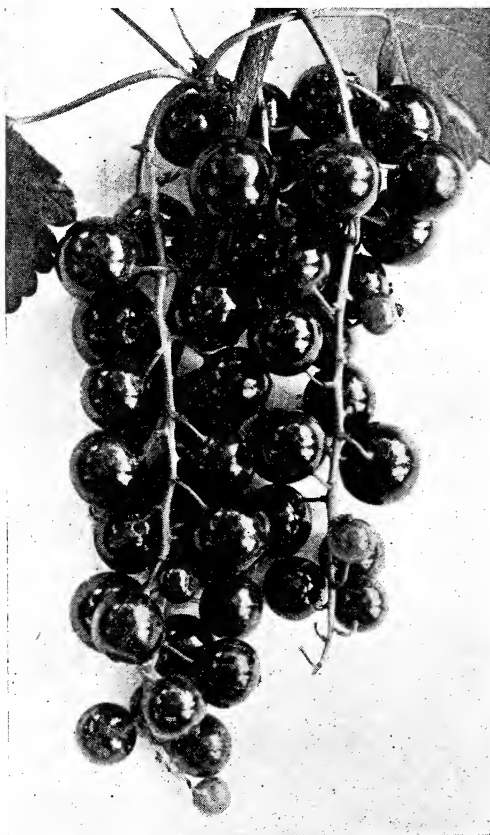
Fay's Prolific—The most popular Red Currant; very large and handsome.

North Star—Strongest grower among the red varieties; should be given plenty of room and ground kept well enriched. Bunches average 4 inches in length and are freely produced. Combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth, extra quality and great productiveness.

Gooseberries

Downing—Large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality, both for cooking and table use. Bush is a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

Smith's Improved—Large, light green fruit, sweet and of good quality; vigorous and productive.

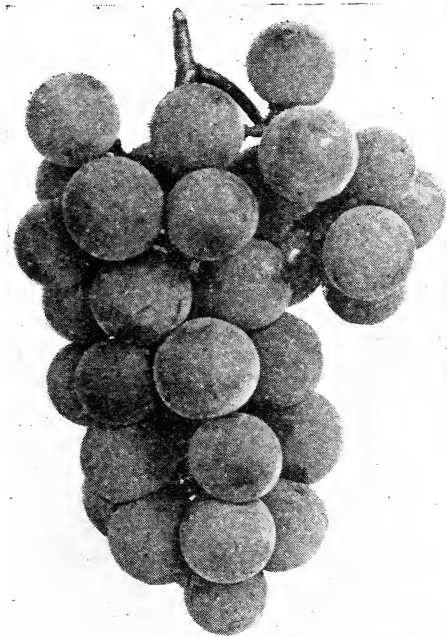


Fay's Prolific.

Grapes

A few of the hardiest varieties should be planted by everyone who is interested in growing fruit. They occupy but little space and are ornamental as well as useful. They do best in a warm, sunny location. Plant vines in a slanting position, so it will be easier to cover them. Prune severely in the fall and cover with earth.

Pocklington (White)—The great vigor and hardiness of the vine, with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank.



Concord.

- ✓ **Agawam (Red)**—Bunch large and compact, shouldered, berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality. Later than Concord.
- ✓ **Catawba (Red)**—Branches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; one of the latest; does not ripen well in the North.
- ✓ **Concord (Black)**—Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp; quite tender when fully ripe.
- ✓ **Moore's Early (Black)**—Bunch and berry large with blue bloom; quality better than Concord; its size and earliness render it desirable.
- ✓ **Niagara (White)**—One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish white, juicy, vinous and sprightly; quality good; skin tough, making it a good shipping and market berry.

Blackberries

- ✓ **Blowers**—Fruit large and of good quality; plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. A promising new variety.
- ✓ **Early Harvest**—The earliest of the blackberries; fruit medium, glossy black; good quality, firm and attractive in appearance. Plant hardy and productive.
- ✓ **Eldorado**—A valuable variety; medium size, jet black, melting, sweet and rich; hardy and very productive.
- ✓ **Lucretia Dewberry**—Fruit very large, luscious and handsome; perfectly hardy; a strong grower and very productive; a superb and profitable market fruit.
- ✓ **Snyder**—Very hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, with no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Kittatiny, and they are straight and short; comparatively free from rust; a safe and profitable berry to plant; succeeds and yields well anywhere.

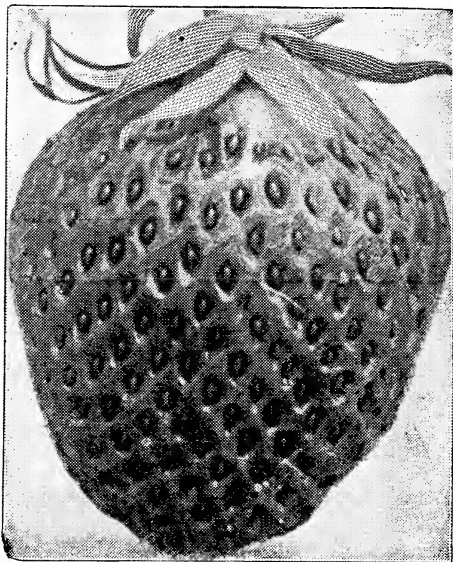
Raspberries

- ✓ **Cumberland (Black)**—In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety; berries are large and fine; quality very similar and fully equal to Gregg; fruit firm and will stand long shipments. Ripens mid-season.
- ✓ **Eureka (Black)**—Very glossy black, large, juicy, rich, hardy and very productive. A valuable, very early variety.
- ✓ **Kansas (Black)**—Originated in Lawrence, Kansas; healthy, vigorous and not subject to leaf blights; produces strong, healthy tips; fruit large, as fine a berry as Gregg and equally as good a shipper; ripens early; very prolific.
- ✓ **Ruby (Red)**—Seedling of the Marlboro; ripens early and continues over a long season. Fruit large, bright red, firm and excellent quality; strong grower, large hardy canes.
- ✓ **Miller (Red)**—Dark red variety; makes many plants and requires thinning. Does well in many parts of the country.

Strawberries

Any soil that will produce a good crop of corn is adapted to growing good Strawberries, but as they should be kept free from weeds, we believe it will pay to select land free from weed seed, even if it is not your richest land.

✓ **Aroma (Per.)**—Late. Strong, sturdy plants; abundant crops nearly always, even when weather and soil are unfavorable. Berries large, conical or round, very regular; dark, glossy red; quality excellent.



Haverland.

✓ **Bubach (Imp.)**—Large size and handsome color are its valuable characteristics. Berries thick, meaty, fine-grained, often weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and have stout crowns, with very short stems.

✓ **Climax (Per.)**—Extra early. Large, dark red, conical, with glossy surface. Is a prolific fruiter.

✓ **Chesapeake (Per.)**—Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm and without green tips. Does best in rich, damp land.

✓ **Fendall (Per.)**—Strong, vigorous, clean, and healthy; 2 inches higher than any other variety we have. Foliage light green; has not shown the slightest blemish. Berries equal any in size and, unlike most large kinds, are of delicious flavor.

✓ **Gandy (Per.)**—Large, regular, conical, bright crimson, firm and fine flavor; vigorous, prolific and a fine shipper.

✓ **Haverland**—Profitable by reason of its productiveness and earliness, but is hardly firm enough for distant shipment; requires deep, heavy soil; plant exceedingly vigorous and healthy; fruit large, handsome and good, though not of the best quality; rather long in shape, and of a bright, glossy crimson. Early.

✓ **Klondike**—Is the most extensively planted berry for earliness of all strawberries in

the Southern states. Berry is a dark red color, very firm. Will ship anywhere, and it keeps so well we have no other berry that has the keeping qualities it has. Plants are free to make and they are ready growers.

✓ **Norwood (Per.)**—Believed by many to be the best all-round strawberry. Strong, healthy, making many strong runners. Berry conical, of splendid quality; size unequaled (some berries 3 inches in diameter); bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; is firm, good keeper, ships well.

✓ **Oak's Early (Per.)**—Extra early. Strong grower; very productive. Berries handsome and good.

✓ **Senator Dunlap (Per.)**—Berry medium size, bright; splendid flavor; little acid. Especially suited to northern, western and central sections.

✓ **Sharpless (Per.)**—One of the largest on strong, rich, moist soil. Not so good on poor soils as a variety like the Tennessee Prolific. Ripens a deep, clear red. It is moderately firm, sweet and excellent. A good one.

✓ **St. Louis (Per.)**—Large and holds up in size; fine; finest flavored and earliest berry grown; plant perfect, without rust; very productive.

✓ **Stephen's Late Champion (Per.)**—Late. In productiveness easily leads the standard late sorts. In appearance, size and shipping qualities is fine for near-by market. Berry large, dark red, on strong, erect stems, well above the ground.

✓ **Uncle Jim (Per.)**—Fancy berry. One of the richest flavored. Dark red and glossy.

✓ **Virginia**—Fruit medium size, dark red color, very productive, but too soft for shipping.

Rhubarb

Eaton's Peach Flavored—Very early; large, tender, delicate, rich peach flavor. For pie and sauce it is excellent.

Linnaeus (Myatt's Linnaeus)—Large, early; tender and of the very best quality.

Asparagus

Barr's Mammoth—The largest of all, is very early and quite tender and delicious; light color. The yield is simply enormous.

Columbian Mammoth White—(2 years). This is a very vigorous growing sort producing splendid white shoots of the very finest quality. We can highly recommend this variety.

Conover's Colossal—A standard kind of first class quality. Tender and high flavored; valuable market and garden sort.

Palmetto—Probably a sport from Conover's. Some prefer it; produces a large stalk; rather pale color.

Ornamental Department

In this and similar climates, where great extremes of temperature are experienced, it is necessary to employ only the most hardy and ornamental trees and shrubs. Impressed with the importance of this fact, and in order that our customers may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have omitted from our catalogue, as far as possible, everything which is liable to suffer from severe cold.

We have also taken great pains to secure, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants.

When to Plant—Deciduous Trees. Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. In localities where the winters are very severe, we recommend spring planting. Spring is the best time for evergreens generally, but they may also be transplanted successfully in August and early in September if favorable weather prevails at planting time.

Deciduous Trees

Horse Chestnut (*Aeculus*) **Red-Flowering** (*Rebicunda*)—Not so rapid or fine as the white; foliage of a deep green and blooms later, with showy red flowers.

Horse Chestnut (*Aeculus*) **White-Flowering** (*Hippocas-tanum*)—A very beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in the spring.

Linden, American, or Basswood (*Tilia Americana*)—Grows about 60 feet high, rapid-growing, large size, forming a broad, round topped head; leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers are creamy white, fragrant; a splendid street or lawn tree.

Linden, European (*Tilia Europea*)—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; the leaves change in the fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown.

Maple, Silver-Leaved or soft (*A. Dasycarpum*)—A rapid-growing tree of large size, irregular, rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; attains about the same height or taller than the Norway.

Maple, Sugar or Hard (*A. Saccharum*)—A well-known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and wood; very desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

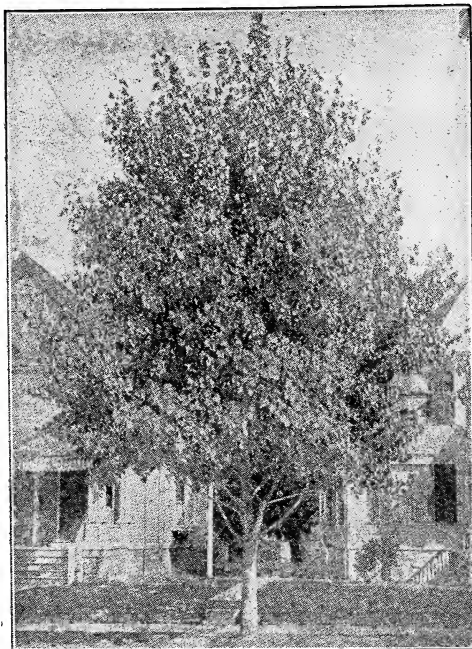
Maple, Norway (*A. Platanoides*)—A large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage; has a very compact growth; attains a height of 100 feet; a valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets.

Maple, Japan (*Acer Polymorephum*)—Growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five-lobed

and of a bright green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn; perfectly hardy and one of the most beautiful and valuable of small sized trees.



Norway Maple.



Carolina Poplar.

Magnolia Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A rapid-growing tree of pyramidal growth, with large, bluish-green leaves from 6 to 10 inches in length, and yellow flowers having a purplish tint, blossoming in May and followed by fruit resembling the cucumber. When transplanted the tree should be severely pruned.

Magnolia Soulangeana—Can be grown as a large shrub or tree. Has large, massive leaves, 6 to 9 inches in length, and white and purple cup-shaped flowers measuring 3 to 5 inches in diameter and appearing before the leaves. Considered one of the finest and hardiest of the foreign magnolias, and one of the most ornamental of the species.

Magnolia Tripetala (Umbrella Tree)—Small tree with spreading branches, forming an open head with immense leaves and large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, appearing in June. Hardy and vigorous.

Mountain Ash, American (Americana)—A tree of coarser growth than the European variety, producing larger and lighter-colored berries.

Mountain Ash, European (Aucuparia)—Fast-growing, medium-sized tree with abundant clusters of bright scarlet berries in the fall and winter. Very desirable on account of its showy fruit.

Poplar, Carolina (P. Monilifera)—Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves are large, glossy, pale to deep green; valuable for street planting on account of its rapid growth.

Poplar, Silver-Leaved (P. Alba var. Nivea)—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide spreading habit; leaves large, glossy green above and white underneath; prefers a moist soil anywhere.

Nut Trees

English Walnut—A fine, lofty, growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. Where hardy, it produces immense crops of its thin-shelled delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. Not hardy enough for general culture in the North.

Japan Walnut—Perfectly hardy, and rapid grower, handsome form, with immense leaves; bears young and abundantly. One of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts similar to butternuts, with smooth, thinner shell.

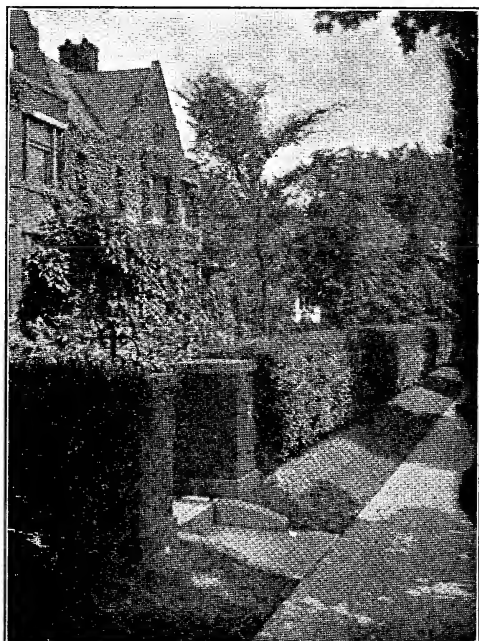
Privet

California Privet (Ovalifolium Ligustrum)—Very broad, oval-shaped leaves, which remain on well into the winter. One of the most universal of hedge plants and one of the best, growing especially well at the seashore.

Seedlings

Yellow Locust (Robinia Pseudo-Acacia)—A native tree of large size and rapid growth; is quite valuable for timber; also makes a very ornamental tree. The flowers grow in long racemes and are quite fragrant. Blooms in June.

Catalpa Speciosa—A variety which is said to have originated in the West. Blossoms in July, when few trees are in bloom. The flowers are large, very showy and fragrant. Its long, bean-like fruit is distinctly novel and ornamental. Leaves are heart-shaped and yellowish-green. Is finer and harder than the common, hence better adapted to forest and ornamental planting.



Showing how California Privet Hedge can be Trimmed.

Evergreens

The growing of Evergreens has been a specialty with me ever since beginning business, over a quarter of a century ago. The kinds offered are the most valuable and hardy for the Central West. The larger sizes have been two and three times transplanted and have a splendid root system.

American Arbor Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*)—A beautiful native tree commonly known as the white cedar; valuable for screens and hedges.

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidalis (*Thuja Occidentalis*, var. *pyramidalis*)—Densely branched variety, forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy and will succeed anywhere the American Vitae does; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*P. Pungens*)—Stiff, pungent foliage and clusters of cones. No evergreen tree can excel it, as it has the advantage of growing vigorously where many evergreens fail; withstands the coldest seasons.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus Communis*, var. *Hibernica*)—A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

Norway Spruce (*P. Excelsa*)—Rapid growth; graceful, drooping branches; long and dense in structure; regular in outline and perfectly hardy.



Norway Spruce.

Weeping Trees

Much attention is now given to this class of trees, and we place them separately for the convenience of our patrons. The superior grace and beauty of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to yard, lawn or cemetery.

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch (*Betula Pendula Laciniata*)—One of the most popular of all weeping pendulous trees; graceful, drooping branches; silver white bark, and delicately cut foliage; one of the most beautiful lawn trees.

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus Pyros. Aucuparia*)—A small tree with shining pinnated leaves; covered from mid-summer to winter with white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit. Tree is of upright stocky growth.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow (*S. Caprea Pendula*)—A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; hardy and of vigorous growth. Umbrella shaped head, branches drooping to the ground.

Weeping Russian Mulberry (*M. Tartatica Pendula*)—One of the most graceful of weeping trees. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground parallel to the stem. It has beautiful foliage, rather small and handsomely cut.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow (*Salix Dolorosa*)—Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all of our weeping willows.



Weeping Mulberry.



A Hardy Perennial Garden.

Deciduous Shrubs

Once carefully planted in suitable positions, they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends nearly over the whole season.

Our collection of Hardy Shrubs is one of the finest and most complete in the West. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds, or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence, or, better, an inspection of our stock, which we will be pleased to show at all times.

Althæa (*Hibiscus Syriacus*) **Rose of Sharon**—One of the most showy and beautiful shrubs. Flowers large, double, of many brilliant colors. Blooms freely in August and September, when few other trees or shrubs are in blossom.

Almond, Double Rose-Flowering (*Prunus Japonica rubra fl. pl.*)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May before the leaves appear, small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

Almond, Double White-Flowering (*Prunus Japonica rubra fl. pl.*)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

Azaleas—These are, without exception, the most showy of flowering shrubs, dwarf in habit, and associate well with other shrubs or can be grouped in masses. The Ghent and Mollis forms are brilliant with innumerable shades of yellow, orange, red, scarlet, soft pinks and white. They prefer deep leaf-mold soil or peat which will not dry out in summer.

Bachtel's Double-Flowering Crab (*Pyrus floribunda*)—Makes a medium-sized ornamental tree of great beauty; perfectly hardy; succeeds well in all soils not ex-

tremely wet. When in bloom in early spring this tree presents the appearance of being covered with perfectly double, small pink roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented double Crab; blooms quite young. Unlike many other trees, it does not bloom until the leaves are fully developed, which adds greatly to its beauty. Sure to become quite popular as soon as it is well known.

Barberry, Purple-Leaved (*Berberis purpurea*)—Foliage and fruit of a violet-purple color, very striking; fine for single specimens; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant, planted by itself or intermingled with the common.

Calycanthus, Sweet-Scented Shrub (*Floridus*)—A native species with double purple flowers, very fragrant and the wood is also fragrant; foliage rich dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterward.

Crenata—(Double-flowering, *flore pleno*). Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Deutzia—This very valuable species comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Gracilis (Slender Branched)—A charming variety introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

Pride of Rochester—A new variety raised from *Deutzia Crenata*, and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit, a charming acquisition to the list of *Deutzias*.

Lemoinei—A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine, of France, by crossing the well-known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition.

Forsythia, or Golden Bell (*Forsythia Viridissima*)—A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches in the early spring before the leaves appear, are covered with bright golden yellow pendulous flowers.

Fringe (Purple or Smoke Tree)—A very elegant and ornamental large shrub, with curious, hair-like flowers, which, being a pinkish brown color, give it the names, "Purple Fringe" and "Ornamental Shrubs."

Prunifolia Flore Pleno—A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double white flowers in May.



Deutzia.

Quince, Japan (*Pyrus Japonica*)—There are several flowering varieties, differing only in their color. Although of straggling growth they can be pruned to desirable shapes without injury. Their large, brilliant blossoms appear early in the spring in great profusion; foliage bright green and glossy all through the summer. Sufficiently thorny to make a valuable hedge.

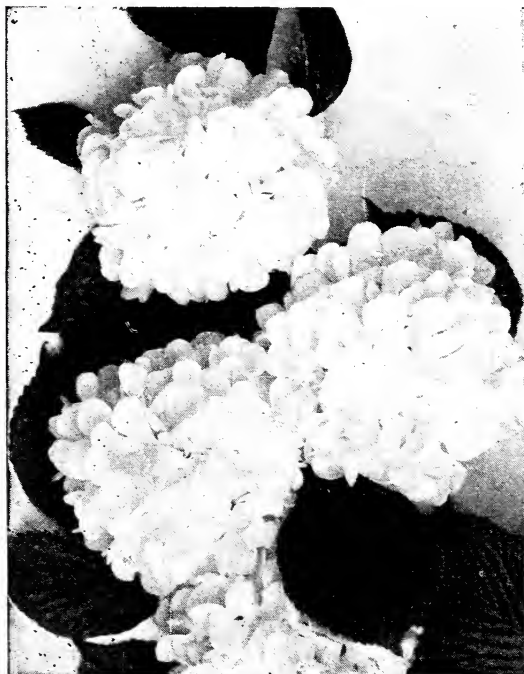
Reevesii, or Lance-Leaved—A charming shrub, with narrow-pointed leaves and large, round clusters of white flowers that covers the whole plant.

Snowball, Common (*Viburnum Sterilis*)—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular shaped heads of flowers that bloom in the latter part of May.

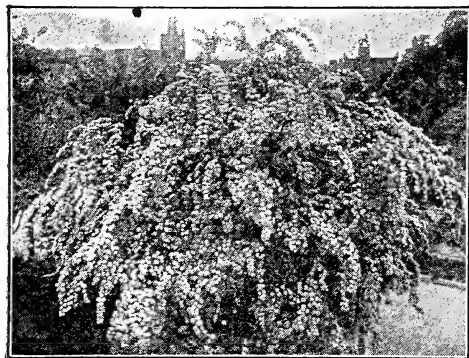
Honeysuckle, Upright Red Tartarian (*Lonicera rubra*)—A beautiful flowering shrub, blooms early in spring; flowers bright pink.

Honeysuckle, Upright White Tartarian (*Lonicera Tartarica Alba*)—Similar to the Red Tartarian with white flowers.

Hydrangea (*Paniculata grandiflora*)—Beautiful, tall shrub with leaves of bright, shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree form successfully and makes a desirable lawn ornament.



Snowball.



Spiraea Van Houttei.

Crimson Weigela—The flowers are dark crimson, with white stamens projecting from them, reminding one somewhat of Fuschia flowers. It blooms in the spring with other Weigelas, but if plants are topped off after young growth has been made, they bloom profusely in the fall. One of the best.

Spiraea—The plants are all of comparatively low growth and there are many varieties,

the blooming season extends over a period of about three months.

Anthony Waterer—This beautiful variety has the same habits as its parent, the Bumalda. It blooms about the close of June, continuing throughout the entire season. It is useful for edging, planting in masses or a single specimen, where a low, bushy shrub is required.

Billardi—(Billard's *Spiraea*). Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

Van Houttei (*S. Van Houttei*).—The most showy of all the *Spiraeas*, and one of the very best shrubs in cultivation. The plant is a rather tall, upright grower, with long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of foliage and flowers. Flowers pure white, in great clusters and whorls, forming cylindrical plumes two or three feet long. This is one of the hardiest of all the *Spiraeas*.

Syringa, Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*)—All species and varieties of the *Syringa Philadelphia* have white flowers many of them being quite fragrant.

Weigela—An elegant shrub with fine rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

Climbing Shrubs

Ampelopsis, American Ivy, Virginia Creeper (*A. quinquefolia*)—One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; foliage green, turning to a rich crimson in autumn; a rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything it touches.

Clematis, Viticella—A well-known variety; produces a profusion of medium-sized bright wine-colored flowers from June to August.

Clematis, Jackmanni—Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple color; bloom continually all the summer.

Clematis, Henryi—Flowers creamy white and very large; a free bloomer.

Japan Ivy (Veitchii)—Leaves smaller than the American; forms a dense sheet of green as the leaves overlap each other; is a little difficult to start, but when once

established, requires no further care; foliage changes to crimson-scarlet in the fall; very valuable for covering brick or stone structures, rockeries or walls, etc.

Wistaria (Chinensis Alba)—A white flowering Wistaria, with handsome foliage and flowers. Flowers are profusely borne in dense, drooping clusters 8 to 12 inches long, opening in the spring. Very showy and desirable.

Wistaria, Japanese (Multijuga)—A vigorous, tall-growing vine, with bright green foliage, widely cultivated in Japan and long supposed to be a native of that country, but probably of Chinese origin. Leaves compound, consisting of from 17 to 21 leaflets. Flowers light purple, in loose drooping racemes, 1 to 3 feet long. A remarkable, distinct and showy species.

Bulbs

Cannas—Tall, stately plants, large leaves, varying in color, from light green to dark brown or red. The flowers are produced in long spikes and cover a wide range of colors, and continue to bloom until frost. After the tops are killed by the frost, the roots should be taken up and stored in a cool, dry place, where they will be protected from the frost.

Dahlias—The Dahlia is rapidly coming to the front as one of the most desirable late summer and fall flowering plants. The flowers are perfect, showy and produced in great profusion from July until frost. They also cover a wide range of color and form and are useful for cut flowers. The roots should be dug before the arrival of freezing weather and stored in a frost-proof cellar.

Herbaceous Pæonies—The Pæonies are recognized as a fine, effective flower. They are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. The flowers are lasting and many of them are finely finished and exquisitely colored. No other hardy plant of our garden thrives so well, nor has so much practical, permanent value. In planting Pæonies for cut flowers, do not plant a long list of varieties. For good results they must be cut at just the right time, which is hard to do, if you have too many varieties.

Yucca, Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks three and four feet high and are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.

Roses

Among all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the Rose. The wide range of color, shape and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage gives it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs, it occupies first place.

Cultural Directions—Roses thrive in a clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 or 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water.

Hardy Perpetuals

Hybrid Perpetual Roses (*Rosa Hybrida Cifera*)—This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of the growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

Black Prince—Dark velvety crimson, almost black. A good grower and most magnificent rose.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine; form semi-cupped; wood long jointed; large, handsome flowers. The strongest grower of the entire class.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others; one of the hardiest.

Dinsmore—A very free bloomer; flowers are scarlet to crimson; large, double and very fragrant.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry-red; large and full; free flowering and hardy.

John Hopper—A seedling from Jules Margottin; fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; light red thorns, not numerous; a profuse bloomer and standard sort.

Madam Plantier—Pure white, medium size, full; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.

Marshall P. Wilder—Raised from the seed of the General Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well-formed; color cherry-carmine. In wood, foliage, form and flower, it resembles Alfred Colomb.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a budding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink.

Paul Neyron—This magnificent rose, by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full, of beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant; borne upon vigorous, upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season. We recommend.



American Beauty.

Hardy Tea Roses

American Beauty—Large, globular, deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most delightful variety for forcing and may be found valuable for cultivation out of doors.

Killarney—The best hardy garden rose. The color is an exquisite soft pink, large and full; an almost constant of fine satin texture, with a rare and delightful fragrance. The buds are remarkably beautiful. The more they expand the richer and more beautiful becomes the color. Ever-blooming it flowers continually from June until November. It is perfectly hardy and will stand our severest winters.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very early bloomer; equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; only a moderate grower, but most desirable.



Paul Neyron.

Meteor—As a dark crimson perpetual blooming rose, this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for summer and fall, blooming either in the greenhouse or in open ground, and where there is a demand for fine roses in summer this variety will become a great favorite.

Climbing Roses

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing rose.

Baby Rambler—This new Rose is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus, and may be described as a dwarf form of the widely known and popular Climbing Rose, Crimson Rambler, being hardy, vigorous and perpetual flowering. The flowers are large, well formed, of a crimson red color, and borne in clusters.

Climbing Hybrid Tea Roses—This class of Roses requires some protection in this climate; a good plan is to lay them down and cover with straw or leaf mulch.

Climbing Hybrid Perpetual (Cl. Frau Karl Druschki)—An exact counterpart of Frau Karl Druschki in every way, except that it is a most vigorous climber. Flowers snow white.

Crimson Rambler (Climbing Polyantha.)—A wonderful new rose from Japan.

Dorothy Perkins—A hybrid of Rosa Wichuraiana and Mme. Gabriel.

Empress of China—A perpetual blooming climber. The color is a dark red in the bud, and changes as the flower opens and grows older to a lighter red or pink.

Gem of the Prairie—Carmine crimson occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between Madam Laffay and Queen of the Prairie.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters.

Pink Rambler—Flowers medium size, pink in clusters. Very pretty.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

White Rambler—Similar in origin, habit of bush and bloom to Crimson Rambler, but not so strong a grower.

Yellow Rambler (Aglai.)—The hardiest yellow climbing rose yet introduced. Very fragrant and a very vigorous grower; a worthy companion to the wonderful Crimson Rambler.

Miscellaneous

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose.

Salet—Light rose. Large and full; good Autumn bloomer.

Moss Roses (Rosa Muscosa Bifera)—This class has always been a favorite in old gardens. There is nothing prettier than the Moss Rose when in bud; delicious fragrance. Perfectly hardy.

Tree Roses—The Tree Rose is grafted on hardy stems four to five feet high and thus form tree shapes. When in bloom they are very handsome. We offer an assortment of white, pink, scarlet and crimson varieties. As these trees are imported annually, we can only make spring deliveries.



Crimson Rambler.

Wholesale Planters Price List

SPRING 1914

Prices named in this list supercede all former quotations and are subject to change without notice.

Claims for Deduction should be made within five days from receipt of goods.

This special price list is our agent and the kinds and varieties of stock named herein are comprised largely of the stock we grow.

We give 30 trees of one variety at 100 rates, 300 of a kind (as 300 apple or 300 peach, etc., not less than 10 of one variety) at 1000 rates, over 10 and less than 30 at 10 rates, less than 10 at each rates. Please note where no 1000 rates is quoted that 100 rates govern. All stock nicely packed F. O. B. cars here, in good boxes or bales at prices named in price list.

TERMS: Orders from parties without rating, billed cash before shipment or one-quarter cash with order, balance when stock is ordered shipped. If all cash with order 5 per cent off. No discount unless all cash with order. This price list is our salesman, and opens the way for every planter to secure our sterling quality trees at the lowest possible prices.

Apple Trees

	2 and 1 year		French Roots.	
	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Extra Select 5 to 7 feet, assorted.....	\$0.30	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$160.00
Extra choice 4 to 6 feet, assorted.....	.30	2.00	14.00	120.00
First Class Medium, 4 to 5 feet, assorted.....	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
One year Buds 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.75	12.00	100.00
One year Buds 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
One year Buds and Grafts 2 to 3 feet.....	.15	1.25	8.00	60.00

Peach Trees

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Extra 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.18	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$90.00
First Class 5 to 6 feet.....	.14	1.00	8.50	75.00
First Class 4 to 5 feet.....	.12	.80	7.00	60.00
First Class 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	.75	6.00	55.00
First Class 2 to 3 feet, partly branched.....	.08	.65	5.50	50.00

Our Peach trees have made an excellent growth and will grade up fine. Mostly 5 to 6 feet, 4 to 5 feet and 3 to 4 feet trees. A large stock of Elberta.

My pears are grown on French Roots and I call special attention to my one year 3 to 5 feet trees. Bartlett and Sickle 2c extra.

Pear Trees, Two Years

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
First Class 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$25.00
First Class 4 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
First Class 4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.75	16.00
First Class 3 to 5 feet, 1 year.....	.20	1.75	16.00
First Class 2 to 3 feet, 1 year.....	.16	1.50	12.00
First Class Dwarf 4 to 5 feet 2 year Duchess and Sickle.....	.15	1.50	15.00
First Class Dwarf 3 to 4 feet, 2 year Duchess and Sickle.....	.12	1.10	10.00

Cherry Trees, Two Years

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
First Class 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
First Class 4 to 6 feet.....	.30	2.50	16.00
First Class 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	12.00
First Class 3 to 4 feet 1 year.....	.25	2.00	12.00
First Class 2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.75	10.00

I have a fine lot of 1 year Cherry, 3 to 4 feet, and 2 to 3 feet, all budded on French roots. Try them. Kinds in one-year are Early Richmond, Dyehouse, Olivet and Montmorency.

Crab Apples

	Each	Per 10
First Class 4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
First Class 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00

Plums

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
First Class 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$25.00
First Class 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
First Class 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00

Apricots

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
First Class 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$20.00
First Class 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	18.00
First Class 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.75	16.00

Quince

3 to 5 feet, 40c each; 3.50 per ten, \$30.00 per hundred.

We allow 5 per cent off when all cash with orders.

WESTMINSTER NURSERIES, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Price List—Continued

Raspberry

	PRICE	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Cumberland		\$0.50	\$1.75	\$12.00
Kansas and Eureka . . . . .		.40	1.50	10.00
Ruby and Miller Red . . . . .		.40	1.50	8.00

Special prices given on large quantities.

Blackberries

	Each	10	100	1000
Snyder	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$1.75	\$12.00
Early Harvest . . . . .	.05	.25	1.50	10.00
El Dorado . . . . .	.06	.40	2.50	15.00
Blower . . . . .	.06	.40	2.50	15.00
Lucretia Dewberry . . . . .	.05	.25	1.50	10.00

Mulberry

	Each	10	100
Downing, Hicks, New American, 4 to 6 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00

Currants

	Each	Per Doz.	100	1000
2 year No. 1 Fay's Prolific	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$6.50	\$60.00
1 year No. 1 Fay's Prolific . . . . .	.10	.75	5.00	45.00
2 year No. 1 Cherry . . . . .	.10	.75	5.50	50.00
2 year North Star, No. 1 . . . . .	.12	1.00	6.50	60.00

Gooseberries

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
2 year No. 1 Downing and Smith Improved	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$8.00	\$70.00

Rhubarb

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Eaton and Myatt's Linnaeus	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$5.00

Grapes, Black Tariatier

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 year No. 1 Moore's Early	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$5.00
2 year No. 1 Concord . . . . .	.10	.70	4.50

Red Varieties

		.75	6.00
2 year No. 1 Catawba . . . . .	.10		
2 year No. 1 Agawam . . . . .	.10	.75	6.50

White Varieties

		.75	6.50
2 year No. 1 Niagara . . . . .	.10		
2 year No. 1 Pocklington . . . . .	.10	.75	6.50

Asparagus

2 YEAR STRONG PLANTS.
5c each; 25c per dozen; 75c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000. Varieties: Conovers, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth.

Nut Trees

	Each	Per 10
English Walnuts 3 to 4 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00
Japan Walnuts 3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.50	4.00

Grafted Chestnuts priced on application.

California Privet

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet 2 year	\$0.50	\$3.50	\$25.00
1½ to 2 feet 2 year . . . . .	.40	2.50	18.00
12 to 18 inches 1 and 2 year . . . . .	.35	2.00	15.00

We have over 150,000 Privet fine, bushy plants and these very low prices should interest

Strawberry Plants

All plants first class, tied 25 plants in a bunch, less 5 per cent if all cash with orders. Plants nicely packed on cars here, if by mail add 10c per 100 plants.

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Sen. Dunlap	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$2.25	\$3.50
Haverland . . . . .	.55	.80	2.50	4.00
Steven's Late Champion . . . . .	.55	.80	2.50	4.00
Chesapeake . . . . .	.60	.85	2.75	4.50
Climax . . . . .	.55	.80	2.25	4.00
Sharpless . . . . .	.55	.80	2.25	4.00
Oaks Early . . . . .	.60	.85	2.75	4.50
Klondike . . . . .	.50	.80	2.50	4.25
Virginia . . . . .	.60	.85	2.75	4.50
Norwood . . . . .	.60	.85	2.75	4.50
Aroma . . . . .	.60	.85	2.75	4.50
Bubach . . . . .	.60	.85	2.75	4.50
Gandy . . . . .	.60	.85	2.75	4.50
Uncle Jim . . . . .	.60	.85	2.75	4.50
St. Louis . . . . .	.60	.85	2.75	4.50

Other varieties priced upon application.

[illegible]

Please give name and address of those who buy Nursery Stock, in your state or elsewhere.

[illegible]

ORDER SHEET

HOW TO ORDER Our Price List is Our Salesman. Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing remittance, and mail all to us in enclosed envelope. We have filled orders this way for years and are well known all through the country. You can learn of our responsibility through any commercial agency, bank or banker.

We Pack and Ship in paper-lined boxes and bales. Our Regular Spring Shipping Season opens from March First. State positively how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of Railroad Station and your Post Office.

The Westminster Nurseries

J. E. STONER, Sole Proprietor

Long Distance Telephone 222

Date _____ Send me by _____ On or about _____
 (Write here "Freight," "Express" or "Use your discretion.") (Date of Shipment)

This space for full shipping directions, without reference to post-office address of purchaser.

This space for name and post-office address of purchaser without reference to destination of shipment. Ladies please give title, Miss or Mrs.

WRITE PLAINLY	Name	WRITE PLAINLY	Name
	Place		Street and No.
	(Express or Freight Station)		P. O. Box or
			Rural Route No.
County	State	Post Office	
Via		County	State

Am't. Enclosed

15

All Agreements and Contracts are made subject to loss of Crop by Drought, Floods, Fire, Insects, or other unavoidable causes. All quotations are made subject to stock being sold on receipt of order.

[illegible]

OVER

IMPORTANT Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point and please do not write letters on same sheet with order. Duplicate order sheets sent on request. No difference how often you have written us, always give Full Address, and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly. By so doing you will save Us Much Trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake in filling your orders. While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, with respect to them; and all such goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove to be untrue to name, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

NOTE—To avoid the labor and expense of opening and collecting a large number of accounts, we give customers who send all cash with orders 5 per cent discount from prices named in price list; also extra trees or plants as present.

WESTMINSTER NURSERIES, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Price List—Continued

Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Catalpa Speciosa first class, 18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$10.00
Catalpa Speciosa first class, 12 to 18 inches.....	.30	1.50	6.00
Catalpa Speciosa first class, 8 to 12 inches.....	.25	1.25	4.50

Weeping Trees

	Each	Per 10
European Ash, 2 year heads.....	\$1.00	
European Ash, 1 year heads.....	.75	
Birch, Cutleaved, 4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	
Kilmarnock Willow, 2 year heads.....	.75	
Mulberry, Tea's 2 year heads.....	1.00	
Wisconsin Willows, 5 to 7 feet.....	.50	\$4.50

Deciduous Shrubs

	Each	Per 10
Althea, Assorted, 2 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
Almonds, Double flowering, pink and white.....	.35	3.00
Bechtels, Double flowering, American Crab, 2 to 3 ft. The most fragrant shrub that grows.....	.50	4.00
Berberry, Purple leaf, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00
Calycanthus, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00
Deutzia, 2 feet.....	.35	3.00
Hydrangea, P. G., 2 feet.....	.35	3.00
Hydrangea, P. G., 1 to 2 feet.....	.25	2.00
Honeysuckle, Upright (tree).....	.35	3.00
Pyrus, Japonica, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00
Spirea, General assortment, 2 feet.....	.30	3.00
Syringa, Mock Orange, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00
Snow Balls, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00
Azalias, 12 to 18 inch assorted.....	.50	

Climbing Shrubs

	Each	Per 10
Ampelopsis, Virginia Creeper and Japan Ivy, strong plants.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
Clematis Viticella Mitalba, etc.....	.40	3.50
Clematis Jackmani, Henri, etc.....	.50	4.00
Wistaria, 2 year, white and purple.....	.30	2.50

Bulbs

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Peonies, a good assortment.....	\$0.25		
Yucca Filiamentoso, No. 1.....	.25		
Dahlias, No. 1, red, white and pink.....	.05	\$0.25	\$1.00
Foliage Cannas, Roots or large growing foliage.....	.05	.50	

Ornamental (Deciduous Trees)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Maple, Soft or Silver, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
Maple, Soft or Silver, 6 to 8 feet.....	.40	3.75	35.00
Maple, Norway and Sugar, 8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	8.00	70.00
Maple, Norway and Sugar, 6 to 8 feet.....	.75	6.50	60.00
Maple, Norway and Sugar, 4 to 6 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00
Maple, Japan, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	9.00	
Mountain Ash, 6 to 8 feet.....	.75	7.00	
Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Poplar, Carolina, 10 to 12 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00
Poplar, Carolina, 8 to 10 feet.....	.40	3.50	25.00
Poplar, Carolina, 6 to 8 feet.....	.30	2.00	15.00
Poplar, Carolina, 4 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.50	10.00
Linden, European and American, 8 to 10 feet.....	.75	6.50	
Linden, European and American, 6 to 8 feet.....	.60	5.50	
Poplar, Tulip and Silver, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50	4.50	
Horse Chestnut, 3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50	25.00
Magnolia, 3 to 4 feet assorted.....	.75	6.50	

Our Shade Trees cannot be beaten.

Prices on other sorts given on application.

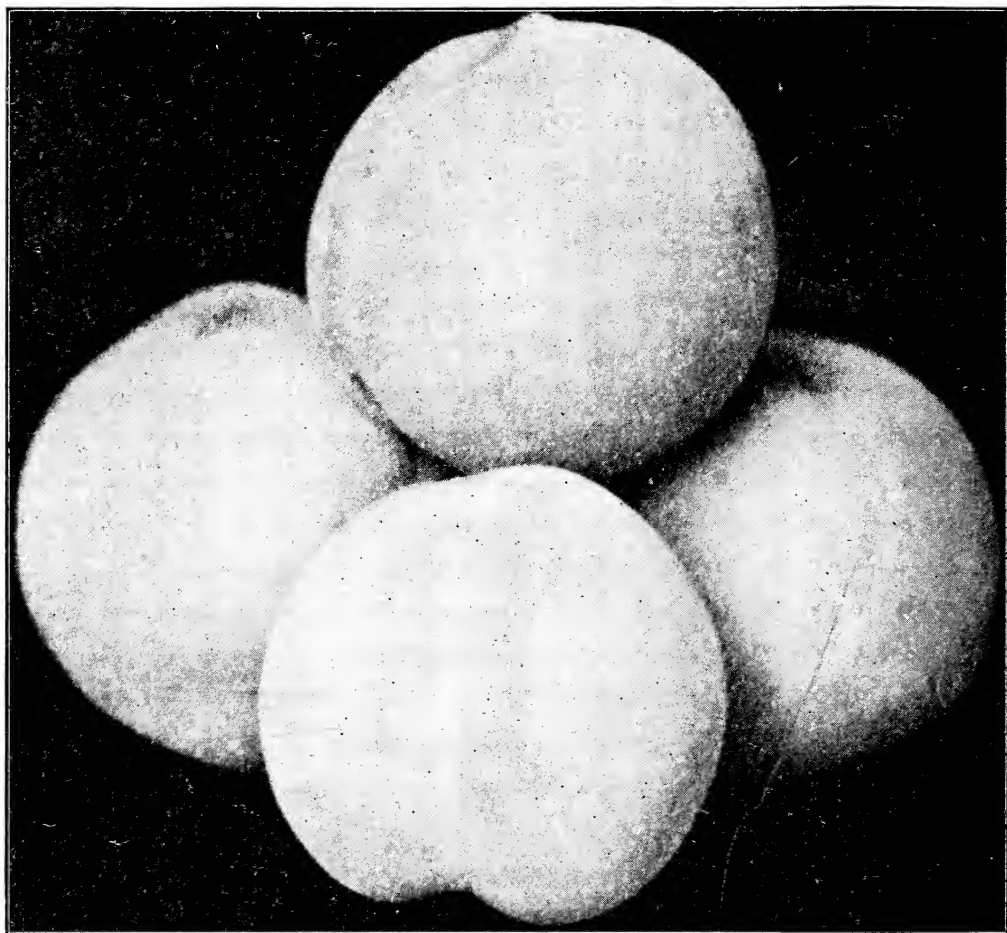
Evergreens

	Each	Per 10
Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches.....	.35	2.75
Norway Spruce, 12 to 18 inches.....	.25	2.00
Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00
Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis, 18 to 24 inches.....	.40	3.00
Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis, 12 to 18 inches.....	.30	2.75
Col. Blue Spruce, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	9.00
Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00

Roses

	Each	Per 10
Hybrids, Perpetual (budded), general assortment.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
Moss, 2 year, strong.....	.30	2.50
Climbing, 2 year, strong.....	.35	3.00
Tree Roses, 2 year, strong.....	1.00	9.00
Special H. P. Roses, Densmore, Black Prince, Meteor, American Beauty....	.40	3.50
Special Roses, Baby Rambler, a fragrant bloomer.....	.50	4.00

See catalogue as to different kinds and descriptions of same.



Champion Peaches.